Holden Will Vield Prisoners.

Rioting in Londonderry.

Later of the Chinese Massacre

WASHINGTON

Currency Balances. Washington, Aug. 13.—The currency balance to-day was \$4,012,480,658; coin \$35 915 000. Internal revenue receipts today \$611,521; receipts for the fiscal year to date \$31,209,694.

The Political Situation Eucour-The Democratic Executive Committee is more efficiently organized, and is doing more work than any resident committee of the last eight years. Its two rooms at the capitol are filled with clerks, messengers The other, named Clifford, was precipitated and others, engaged in answering letters, distributing documents and attending to other details of the impending campaign. The committee is receiving answers to its request for the names of Democratic nomi nees for Congress, and State and local committees, but hopes that all will be for-warded without further delay. Advices from all parts of the country, even from Maine, were never more flattering. The prospects are excellent that a Democratic

ber will be elected in the Portland district of that State. From the South letters indicate that the majorities will be greater than in North Carolina. Alabama and Georgia Conservatives write that they do not believe the Republicans will elect more than two mem-bers of Congress out of both delegations. From Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York the news is more encouraging, and New Jersey promises a full Democratic delega-tion for the Forty-second House. The address of the Democratic State

Committee of Texas arrived to-day, and its arraignment of the Radical rule in that State feaused considerable surprise, as it comes up fully if it does not exceed that of

Defaulting Paymasters. The accounts of paymasters in the United States Navy have, during several months past, been undergoing, in the office of the Fourth Auditor, the severest scrutiny, and the result has been the discovery of embezzlements, commonly called defi ciencies, amounting to hundreds of thou-sands of dollars. The settlement of Paymasters' accounts is a very slow process and although many were discovered a long time ago, thus far no legal means have been taken by the law officers of the Government, but it is learned that prosecutions are to be begun at once, the suits to be enared against the Paymaster and his bondsmen It will be remembered that Judge Tabor, the Fourth Auditor, in his last report, recommended that the bonds of pay insters be increased so as to indemnif the Government to a greater degree from loss. The bonds required now never exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, while i frequently happened that paymasters have a hundred thousand dollars in their possession. The following cases, with the amoun of deficiency set opposite each name, have been placed in the hands of the Solicitor, together with all the facts and documents to enable that officer to begin suit:

B J Cahoone, deficit 23,799.41; Robert Washington of Virginia, deficit two bonds, one for 11,914.55 and the other 16,263.36 Emanuel Mellach, of New Jersey, deficit 25,104.98; Washington Irving, of New York, now insane, deficit 418,501.33, some of which may hereafter be accounted for, Thomas J Dabney, deficit 3,000; W G Marcy, of New Jersey, deficit about 120,000; C H Lockwood, of New York, whose case i the most barefaced and flagrant of any eve examined by the Fourth Auditor, deficit 30,000. The Fourth Auditor, in addition to placing these cases in the hands of the Soliciter for prosecution, has asked that some of them be brought to trial before a court-martial. Thus far, however, for some cause, no court martial has been ordered in any case, and the names of the officers, with two exceptionss are on the rolls of the department. Their pay, however, has been stopped.

NEW YORK.

Local News in Brick New York, Aug. 13-It is announthat the Orangemen will soon have a pic nic outside of the Metropolitan District and be prepared to resist an attack. No lives were lost on the steamer Nor

The number of deaths during the past Mrs Robinson and two gentlemen were drowned last evening by the upsetting of a boat by a squall,

Fifty German sailors left here to-day for the seat of war in Europe.

The Erie, New York Central and Penn sylvania Railroad Companies have advanced their rates for passengers and freight, to take effect on Monday. The new freight rates will probabably b

five per cent higher, but will not be an nounced till next week.

William F. Veltman, of the Fourth National Bank, was to day brought up on a charge of altering the books of the bank and embezzling \$16,000. He was held to answer in \$2,500 bail. Veltman was acquitted on a similar charge last April.

THE TURF.

At Saratoga.

Sanatoga, Aug 13.—The steeple chas of about three miles, was won by Osterman, beating Biddy Malone, Bohanan and Raven, in 7:20. Kentucky stakes for two-year olds, one mile, eight started. McDaniel's g c, by Lexington, 1; Omstead's c h f, by Lexington, 2; Richard Gilgour's b c, by Knight of St George, 3. Time, 1:511 In the selling race, one mile and three quarters, R B Connelly 1; Climax 2; K C, by Horten, 3. Time, 3:194.

MARYLAND.

Execution of a Negro Murderer. New York, Aug. 13.—A negro, one of the murderers of Col. Wm. Lyles, was exe cuted at Upper Marlboro, Md., yesterday. Richards made a long rambling speech under the gallows, and gave evidence of being had concluded, he shouted in a loud voice "If any now do not wish to see my departure, they will please turn their backs." is not recorded that any of the curious crowd accepted the invitation,

NORTH CAROLINA.

Holden About to Yield. Rahmon, Aug. 13.—It is asserted on what is considered good authority that Gov Holden will surrender the prisoners held by his order at Naneyville, to Judge Brook, at Salisbury, on Thursday. It is understood that an injunction will be sworn out to restrain the Treasurer from paying Holden's State troops.

MAINE.

Morrill to be Laid on the Shell. POBILAND, ME, Aug. 13.-A large and influential meeting of Republicans was held in the City Hall last evening, in favor of Gov. Joshua Chamberlain for United States Senator from this State, in preference to Lot M. Morrill.

The London Post of yesterday has a laudatory and even affectionate article on striewalk. A verdiet of that size would from the right of the Saar, and followed at But the abandonment of Metz and the Motley and America.

THE

our Magnates. CHICAGO, Aug. 13 —President Grant, Vice-President Colfax and Hon. Wm. H. Seward are all in this city, stopping at the Tremont House. It is understood that all these will visit the Elgin Watch Factory on Later of the Recent Battles. The loss by the burning of Heath & Mil-

ligan's paint works, last night, is to day A Youthful Suicide. CHICAGO, Aug. 13,-A young lad, aged

mitted suicide at Cordova, Ill, yesterday, by hanging himself. He had been chided by his parents at the tea table for teasing a younger brother. He at once arose from the table, walked out to a swing, tied the rope around his neck and laid down in such a manner as to choke himself to death. A Most Foul Assassination.

J M Walker, a leading citizen of Carling, in Adams county, was assassinated on Thursday. The assassins are not known. balance \$103,019,504.80; coin certificates Three Men Fall 80 Feet and not Seri ously Injured-A Fourth Instantly Killed.

While four men were at work yesterday on a scaffolding, elevated 80 feet above th earth at one of the Illinois Central Railroad elevators, the scaffolding gave way, and all were sent earthward. Three of the men ontinued to cling to fragments of the scafto the ground and instantly killed.

THE FAR WEST

How Long Will it Last? DENVER, COL., Aug. 13.—Building is very active, and there is a scarcity of carpenters and bricklayers. It is estimated that one hundred each of these trades can get immediate employment, with wages at six dollars per day. There was never before so much building going on. There are no vacant houses or stores in the city.

Railroads and Wagon Roads. The Pacific Railroad will be completed and opened to Denver in a lew days. The Denver, Central City and Georgetown Railroad is a fact. So, also, is the Denver and Boulder Railroad. The Denver and Golden City Railroad will be completed in a month. This will make five railroads centering at Denver. A wagon road to Middle Fork will be completed in two weeks. The weather is delightful.

Republican Candidate. CHEYENNE, Aug. 13 .- A telegram from Carter, Wyoming, says that Church Howe has the entire delegation in Sweetwater, Untah and Carbon counties, which give him one majority in the convention. now a settled fact that he will receive, the Republican nomination for delegate to

IRELAND.

Rist at Londonderry -40 Persons In- Decided Check to Prussians LONDON, Aug. 13.-The Orange celebration at Londonderry yesterday was attended with much violence. Numbers of desperate affrays assumed such proportions at one time that the riot act was read. Forty persons were injured. Good order was maintained only be the presence of strong bodies of police and soldiers.

CHINA

The Late Massacre. was established around the city.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Hamilton county, O., boasts an increased real estate valuation of \$98,153,889 during "the last decimal period. Holland sent 1,200 volunteers to Rome o serve in the Papal army.

The Archbishop of Buenos Ayres died at Rome, Friday. At noon, yesterday, Admiral Farragut's rolled up like a scroll. What Houssay said condition was unchanged. Rev. John T. Pressly, for nearly forty

years pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny City, Pa , died ly Loughridge is certain of renomination from the Fourth Congressional district of

A Louisville dispatch informs us that the ville on Monday. Shang and Eng, the Siamese twins arriv-

ed in New York to-day. THE JUDICIAL ELECTIONS

Fentress County, The vote for Supreme Judges gave the Conservative ticket 379, no votes being east for the Radicals Overton County. Supreme Judges, Conservative ticket 1,

039, Radical ticket 53, Hardin County. To the Editors of the Union and American:

Supreme Judges, Conservative ticket cellor, Broyles 866, Nixon 140, Rose | ming. , McKinney 146, Jones 3. Circuit Judge, Elijah Walker 1,004.

Attorney General, Porterfield 679, Tayr 190, Rice 103, Shipman 510. County Court Clerk, H R. Hinkle (Rad.) re-elected, beating J S Irwin 214 votes, Register, T. J. Welch, (Dem.) elected. Our county Court now stands 21 Conservative justices to 10 Radicals. Yours, M. Chancellor 9th Division, o the Edstors of the Union and American

LAWRENCZBURG, TENN., Aug. 12, 1870. The vote for chancellor in Lawrence, Lewis, Hickman, Dickson, Humphreys, Benton, Perry, Wayne and Hardin, foots up: For Nixon, 4,045; for McKinney, 808; for Jones, 276; for Broyles, 973; for Rose,

McNairy, Henderson and Decatur to hear rom. McNairy will give McKinney about will give Jones about 1,000 and Nixon about | "the Prussians hold all the avenues of com-200. It is reported that Decatur county munication between Metz and Strasbourg. has cast her vote for Nixon by a small majority over Jones. The majority for Nixon in the Division will be two or three thous-

Weather Bulletin-Aug. 13.

[By the Western Union Line.]		
Ther.	Wind.	Weather,
Nashville	SE	Hazy.
Louisville80	N W	Cloudy
Corinth	Warm	Cloudy
New Orleans82	SE	Cloudy
Philadelphia80	N	Cloudy
Washington78	N W	Hazy.
Rey West 82	NW	Hazy.
Havana51	E	Clear.
Augusta, Ga80	E	Clear.
Chattanooga82	E	Cloudy.
Memphis80	N W	Clear.
Shreveport, La82	N W	Clear,
Montgomery80	SE	Clear.
Mobile 83	SE	Clear.
Natchez 80	SE	Clear.
Savannah 87	SE	Warm.
Cleveland74	NE	Cloudy.
Portland76	SW	Clear.
Boston78	W	Clear.
Buffalo70	S W	Cloudy.
New York78	S W	Raining
Chicago66	E	Raining
Little Rock	Warm	Clear.
Pittsburg70	S W	Cloudy.
Cincinnati76	SE	Cloudy.
F - 37	27 777	Tr. 1. 1.

8 o'clock A. M., each day. be an-ice thing for the plaintiff.

Note-The reports as presented are

made at the several points indicated a

Napoleon in Paris Thursday.

71.000 French Taken Prisoner

The Situation Friday Night.

Strasbourg Fully Manned. It is said a telegraphic blunder caused Gen. MacMahon's disaster. Failly was directed to move on Limbach. He found

To be Deleared to the Last Later-Rumored Capitulation

Prussians Occupy the Vosges.

Are in a Few Miles of Nancy.

Their Cavalry near Luneville.

And between Metz and Nancy.

The Main Army at a Stand.

Prussian Scouts Driven back. French Fall Back from Metz

To Receive Reinforcements

Before Next General Battle.

Sharp Fighting before Metz.

Another Big Battle Imminent

Prussians within a few Miles of Nancy-Confessions of a French Of.

created a fearful excitement Strasbourg was not known in Paris until among foreigners. An extra military guard yesterday. Friday a Frenchman and officer, who left London a few days ago full of patriotism and hope for his country, writes: I have just met some persons from Nancy who retreated before the Prussians, who, day before yesterday, were at Vie, a few miles from Nancy. They will move thence by Fanl and probably join the other army behind Chalons, perhaps at Paris. Why the French army remains concentrated before Metz nobody understands. It is believed that the Prussians are already at Nancy, and it appears that the Empire is

this morning is true. For twenty years obody in France has studied war seriously. Everything has been done superficially, while the Prussians are first in science, and have now proved they are first in war -it is hard for me to confess this, but it is true. Notwithstanding all these great levies the lesson of '90 will not reappear. The losses are already incredible. Of regiments

A Louisville dispatch informs us that the of 3,000 men sometimes only 100 remain. Lone Stars, of New Orleans, play in Nash-Of the Turcos engaged at Weissenburg but 25 are left. Later of Weerth-McMahon's Position Deplorable-Napoleon in Paris

> A special correspondent of the Tribune writes from Paris on Thursday evening, the 11th, that the truth is slowly leaking out. It shows the position of the French army as worse and worse. Two days ago a dispatch, meant to be reassuring, was placarded, stating that Failly had established communications with McMahon, It now appears that these communications were established in the field at the last

956 votes each, Radical ticket 15 votes and that McMahon got into Saverne on Sunday but had to clear out in the eve-Saverne is now occupied by the his post till the last.

Prussians. McMahon's position is, in all probability deplorable-driven, as he is, into the barren mountains of Vosges with the wreck of an army, without money, arms or pro-visions. It is not known in Paris where he is at this moment. The Germans being in possession of Savergne have cut off all communications whether by rail or telegraph between Paris and Strasbourg. s known that a large Prussian army, which ust have taken Mulhousen, is on its way to reinforce the Crown Prince at Savergne. Marshal Canrobert, who it was supposed was protecting Nancy, came to Paris yesterday to have a consultation with the

Emperor, and has now gone back to his amand wherever that may be. LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Prussian and French iron-clad fleets were recently in close proximity at the mouth of the Elbe.

Extremity. proclamation addressed by the Prefect of order. Strasbourg to the citizens. He says: Reports calculated to create uneasiness have been circulated. Some persons have dared to express a belief that Strasbourg will be supplied with war material, food and amsurrendered to the enemy without striking | munition, but the limited numbers of the a blow. The ramparts are armed with four hundred cannon, the garrison is large

good citizens may be reassured and let the in supplies, which occasioned the demoral-Yrochu Takes Command at Chalons. Pants, Aug. 13.—Gen. Trochu has asmed command at Chalons. Gen. Canrobert replaces Baraguy du Hilliers in com- classes of society. There is an irrisistible mand of the army of Paris. There has day the Emperor reconnoitered the enemy's position in the woods between St.

Views of the London Press-The War Transferred to the Saar and Moselle-McMahon's Report. LONDON, Aug. 13 .- The Times says that in a fortnight the Emperor has more per-fectly undermined his throne than his ene-There is serious though no threatening agitation at Marseilles, Toulas and Lyons mies in a score of years. Reassured by the Plebescite, he has thrown away the votes of the people, and his dynasty.

The seat of war is now on the rivers of Saar and Moselle. The abstract of McMahon's report of the Mss. Julia Moser, of Troy, New York, wants twenty thousand dollars from the city authorities to pay for injuries sustained by a fall on the ice, said ice having rifles. The attack was so violent that the first division was compelled to change front soon. The Prassians made a faint from the right of the Saar, and followed at noon by a renewal of attack on the right.

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The deceased was just about to commence the young lady resided, who, a few days since, was ditention of falling back upon the principal line, in order to be reinforced be fore delivering a general engagement.

This is the definition of government." This is the definition of government."

This is the definition of government." This is the definition of government."

This is the local plan, and no doubt per cent., and paying taxes. To sum up hours. tained by a fall on the ice, said ice having been carelessly allowed to form on the front soon. The Prassians made a faint livering a general engagement.

The Empire Trembling. The Saturday Review refrains from the eculation on war, because it says a few lays must determine the fate of I rance sod the Emperor; or probably the army will Scouts Enter the City. take matters in its own hands, choese a leader, and fight out the war. The Speculator thinks the next battle

oust decide the fate of the Empire, as the opular faith in the Emperor is vanished. Where is the Prince Imperial ? been evacuated by the French The Post contradicts the evening papers of yesterday, and asserts that the Prince nperial is with the Emperor. A Terrible Telegraphic Blunder.

Kausbach in the telegram as received. 71,000 Prisoners!

Advices through the Prussian channels from St. Avoid to the 12th inst. state that the Prussians have taken 71,000 prisoners. The Saarbruck fight was more demoralizing to the French than has been supposed. The Pruseians found arms and equipments on the road worth 1,000,000 florins. Prussians Scize the Vosges Pas sages Their Cavairy before Lune ville.

The Prussians hold Pfalsburg and the adjoining passages of the Vosges. The garrison of the town of Bitche consisted of 300 soldiers of garde mobile. The Prussian cavalry are before Lune METZ, Aug. 13, 9 A. M.-All quiet.

news at general headquarters.

Panis, Aug. 13.—Official dispatches from Metz, to noon, 12th, state that the Emperor visited the various encampments about that place in the morning. The troops are all in fine condition Napoleon Accepts Le Beul's Resignation -- Popularity of the New

Ministry. In the Corps Legislatif, last night, the finister of War read the following dis-METZ.-I accept the resignation of Le Benf as major general of the army-

Gambetta read a communication from many citizens, thanking the deputies for what they had done, and urging them to push forward the armament of Paris, and the calling out of the reserves. The Minister of War stated that a large number of additional men would join the army within a very short time.

M. Gambetta thanked the Minister in the name of the country.

The Minister asked leave to retire, as he had much to do, and took leave amid the applause of the Chambers. Investment of Strasbourg Confirmed

A dispatch announces that communica-tion with Strasbourg was cut off, and the Prussians surrounding the place,
A dispatch from Constantinople says that number of French citizens have left for Havre, to take service in the French army. The New French Commanders. Paris, August, 13.-Valdrome, former

Minister of the Interior has enrolled him self as a member of the garde national.

The Journal Officiel publishes decrees naming Bazaine commander-in-chief of the second, third and fourth corps of the army ficer-The French have Lost the Art of the Rhine, and Gen. Trochu commander of the corps now forming at Chalons, from New York, Aug. 13.—A special dated the new levies, and Gen. Viney commandof | er of the corps now forming at Paris.

An Adventurous Prussian Com mander Taken-Brilliant Cavalry Reconnoisance. METZ, Aug. 12, 6 P N .- A body of the enemy came near Fressard, a station on the Paris and Strasbourg railroad. They were attacked and driven off, and their

commander taken prisoner. To-day our cavalry made a brilliant reonnoisance in the direction of river Nied. The Main Prussian Army at a Stand The enemy's couriers and small bodies of cavalry penetrate far into the country but the main body of their army is no making any forward movement.

Prussian Cavalry between Metz and Nancy-Vast Stores Being Cap-London, Aug. 13 .- Advices from St Avoid to Friday night represent the French army as west of the Moselle and still re-

The Prussian cavalry had reached Pont Moussan, about half way between Metz and Nancy, on the railroad. A part of the Prussian army has invested Strasbourg. The Prussians, as they ad-

vance, capture vast stores which have been abandoned by the French. Whereabouts of Eugenic and Louis BEUSSELLS, Aug. 13 .- Advices from Metz through private channels seem to confirm the story of the removal of the Prince Imperial from France. He has not been seen sere, either in camp or in church, since Sunday. It is reported on excellent authority that Empress Eugenie made preparations to go to England via Belgium, in

case of necessity. battle of Weorth. Failly came up with a The French Hopeful and Resolute, SAVANNAH, Aug. 8.—The result of the division of infantry and a brigade of cavdivision of infantry and a brigade of cavalry and shared McMahon's defeat. An
and resolute. Gen. Soumain is in command The tone of the French press is hopeful official dispatch says he covered his retreat of the forces in Paris. Gen. Alrith, commanding the fortress of Strasbourg, has issued a proclamation, saying he will defend

A Clear View of the Situation Friday Night, New York, Aug. 13.-The following dis satch, received from Paris last night by the Courier des Etats Unis, of this city, gives a clear view of the military situation of France, as seen by the people of Paris

News from the army is now waited for anxiously. The decisive moment draws near. The information obtained by the War Department shows that Prussia is concentrating a great army of invasion, consisting of 750,000 meu, between Cologne and Rastadt. It is cortainly ascertained that there are no longer more than 250,000 men in Alsace and Loraine. The leaders of the French army

making preparations to resist the tide of invaders. More than 400,000 men will be brought together between the Vosges and the Moselle within two days. The bulk of the army remains concen-Address to the Strasbourgers-That trated about Metz where the first detach-City will be Defended to the Last ment is. The corps of McMahon and that

of DeFailly arrived yesterday. The retreat of these corps was effected in good The partial abandonment of Alsace by

garrison excite fears that it cannot hold out

One of the first efforts of the new Minisand if we are attacked, we will detend our-selves so long as there is a man left. All try of War has been to remedy the defects ization of our ttoops. Immense convoys of provisions have been sent to the field. Here is the situation in Paris. There is less tumult and more resolution in all current towards the front.

For example, M. Duray, formerly cabinet minister, and M. Paul de Cassignac, the belligerent editor of the Pays, have enlisted, the former in the reserve, the latter in a regiment of Zouaves. Paris is transformed into a citadel: the rmament of fortifications is completed. To add to the defense of Paris, 5,000 marine artillery men arrived this morning

from Cherbourg.

Romer that the French have Fallen Back from Metz for Reinforcements before next Battle. The same journal has a dispatch from

wing by charges of cavalry and infantry, to great a blow to the Empire as the loss of a dge the enemy, and at 4 o'clock the battle, and it is not to be easily avoided. French right was broken, and the retreat upon Saverne and Neiderbrun became a bourg.

Telegram from London has a dispatch watch says reports from Cariscube this morning amounce the espitula-Sharp Fighting at Metz Prossian

Sharp fighting took place in front of Metz yesterday. A considerable force of Prussians advanced into the envious of the city as a reconnuctoring party to discover whether the reports of the town having They were met by a sharp fire from the batteries and were forced to retire.

Reinforcements from the French, both n men and stores, are constantly and ra-

pidly arriving Prussians Receive a Decided Check It would appear that the Prussian advance received a decided check at this point, and a great battle cannot now much longer Marshal Baraguay de Hilliers has re-

urned to his original command at Tours Popular Disturbances. Disturbances have taken place at Tououse, Marseilles, Lemoyes and Lyons, and nartial law has been proclaimed in the Department of Bouches du Rhone.

A quantity of concealed arms and ammunition was seized in Paris, supposed to belong to parties dangerous to the govern-ment. The police are seeking the owners. La Liberte has a vigorous article advo-acting the repeal of all political proscrip

Proposed Austrian Aggrandizeme John Bull says the friends of Napoleo irge him to seek an alliacce with Aus tris, by offering Francis Joseph all territories that may be acquired from Prussia by heir united arms. The Shipping Gazette says, in view of those whose opinion deserves respect, that the war has virtually closed.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS

Radical Outrages upon the Liberties of the People.

Their Cowardly Purposes and

Designs.

The recent action of the Radicals, now having control of the State of Texas, is so outrageous that the Conservatives mem bers of the Legislature and several citi zens at large, have united in an address to the people, setting forth their grievances, and suggesting a remedy for the wrongs inflicted upon them. Like the peeple of North Carolina, they are overowered with debt, and are threatened with a military despotism of the worst character. But the result of these machinations in North Carolina will encourage the people of other Sourhern States to vote down the tyrants at the ballot box, and in this manner bring about peaceful revolution. The address says: "We deem it prudent to warn you of the dangers that threaten our peace, prosperity and liberty; and to suggest a remedy for the evils, and lay down a course

that is seeking to fasten itself upon the In arraigning the acts of the Radicals among other things, the address states: "They have expelled from the Legisla ure duly elected and qualified members, whose only offense was opposition to their isurpations and despotic measures, and have seated in their places persons who

were not elected by a majority of the vot-"By false and scandalous statements regarding lawlessness and crime, concocted as an excuse for assuming des potic power, they have injured the pres perity of our State by deterring immi the public debt known as 5-20's, as held

"They have authorized the appoint ent by the Executive of a special poice force of two hundred and fifty men and officers, to prey upon the people, the expense and maintenance of which alone will cost two hundred and fifty thousand lollars. This force is chosen by the Ex cutive and placed under his command.

"They have established laws for regis tration and elections which give the Executive the power to appoint all the officers and managers thereof, and clothe him and the Secretary of State with power to cast aside the returns of any county they may find necessary to retain the control of official positions in the State government, and extending to all officers elected by the voice of the people. "They have passed through the Hous

of Representatives, and are urging before the Senate, bills in effect extending their own terms of office beyond the limits prescribed by the Constitution, thus de oriving us of representation in Congress fter the 4th of March next. And they unblushingly proclaim, through their recognized official organ, their intention that we shall have no congressional election efore July, 1872. "They have arbitrarily and without

awful authority placed Senators and members under arrest, and deprived them of a voice in the Legislature. They have held them so suspended, illegally, improperly, and by force and violence, justification or excuse, and seaped indignities on them as men and as egislators. And while thus suspended, a fraction of the Senate met and passed the most odious laws known to the statute book. The ordinary appropriation for per annum expenses of the Government heretofore has not exceeded \$400,000, while the estimates of the present Executive exceeds \$1,600,000, exclusive of the frontier defences and other extraordinary expenses of the Government.

They have given to the Executive, by

he color of a law, the power to declare

martial law in any district of this State and, by such pretended law, authorize him, in advance of any actual disturbance, to set aside all law and act according to the dictates of his own will. In the exercise of this pretended power which has been demanded by the Executive and conferred on him by his Legislature, he can set aside and hold for naught, any clause in our Bill of Rights and Constitution, espise any legislative enactment, and make such laws as he may choose. He can quarter his troops and hirelings among us, and make communities responsible for any acts done in violation of his arbitrary orders; and draw on such com munities for the support of his myrmidons while engaged in carrying out his oppressive measures. He can define what acts shall be regarded as crimes, and fix the mode of punishment. He can seize our persons, and hold us without trial or without even disclosing the cause of our detention. He can enter our houses without process of law. He can seize our property and waste our substance without compensation. He may try us for such acts as he may define to be offenses, without having the privilege of trial by jury; and by men who are under his direction and ready to obey his slightest nod. He can order us to our death for any act we may commit. Our property, homes, lives and liberties are in his hands. His will is the sole

guide for his action.

GUBERNATORIAL.

Col. A. S. Colyar, who has announce

himself as a candidate for Governor opened the canvass last evening, at the Masonic Hall. Neither of his competitors were present.

In his speech, Col. Colyar devoted his

self principally to the discussion of three questions, all of great importance to the people of Tennossee, one national, two local. The first was the payment of the five-twenty bonds. The local questions were the Penitentiary and the Insolvent

In speaking of them, he said: I would, by an act of the Legislatur make a proposition to each one of the in-solvent railroads. I would first find what the cash value of the road is by a business committee; then I would relinquish the lien of the State to the company, to take effect when said company turned over to the State that amount in State bonds of any series, the lien to be relin quished, transferred or vested as the com-

pany might direct, upon turning over the bonds. I would give the company a reasonable time, say twelve months, to bring in these bonds, requiring it first to agre that if this was not done at the end of the twelve months, a sale should take place upon some equitable terms. The induce ment to the company to accept the terms of the law and make the effort to get up the bonds would be the speculation. The lifference between the cash value of the road and the cash value of the bonds, which the State would be taking at par, and which would be money and more than money to the State, because it would be taking up her own paper, and at the same time restoring the credit of the

In the conclusion of his argument of this subject, he warmly advocated the encouragement of immigration by proper

THE PENITENTIARY. Col. Colyar opposed the present peni-tentiary system because it brought us constantly in debt, and introduced convict labor as the competitor of our mechanics. He thought that the convicts should be employed in digging coal and making rail-

oad iron. He said: This institution, which has cost the state so much money to run it, has wellnigh ruised the mechanics of Nashville and materially affected them all over the State. Through this institution the State s breaking down all its mechanics-absolutely competing with all the mechanics in the State, and impoverishing the State to break them down. None know better than the mechanics of Nashville how this competition affects them. Many of them are broken down by it, others are driven away, while many good mechanics are kept out of the State because they will not compete with convict labor.

Instead of competing with him in mak ing bedsteads and bureaus, hollow-ward and castings; indeed, instead of compet ing with him in the arts and crafts, a trades of life, you put him where he furnishes these classes with what they are compelled to have to carry on their business and warm their families. THE FIVE TWENTIES.

He said that the government debt ed in round nu 500,000,000. The proportion of this which is in bonds and bearing coin interest is \$2,107,939,650. Of this, \$221,-589,300 is at 5 per cent, the balance at 6 The whole coin interest to be paid annu ally is \$123,260,486. This the people pay annually to the bondholders, and it lacks nearly \$20,000,000 of being the whole interest which the people pay; but this is in gold. What is known as 5-20's make \$1,697,873,140 of this sum, so that f the 5-20's were out of the way, the lebt bearing coin interest would be small and indeed the whole balance of interest cearing debt would not be oppressive. Now I propose to show that this part

without authority of law. The amount actually collected on this item of the debt each year is \$101,872,388. But to the facts about the 5-20's. The -20's are so called because they may be paid in five years, but shall not be de manded under twenty years. They were ssued under three different acts of Congress; the first bearing date the 25th of February, 1862. The words of the several acts in reference to the character of the bonds are the same. The most important fact bearing upon the question which I make upon these bondholders in constru-ing this statute is, that it is the identical statute which first authorized the issu-

and enforced, is the taking of money

ance of what is now so generally known as greenbacks. I hope to be able to make myself un erstood. The simplest form of putting the question which I want to discuss it best, and I adopt the following: Are the 5-20's payable in gold or currency? The bondholders contend that the principal, as well as the interest, is payable in gold and Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury so hold. This question is now of the greatest moment; because, if payable in gold, the gold can not be had, and the debt becomes a fixture, with the \$101. 000,000 which is payable in gold fastened upon us, and which must be paid every year. The reason this question is of such vital importance is, that if the debt, by law, is payable in currency, it can be done

and three things are accomplished which will be grand in their results. 1. The dread and terror of future debt disastrous to business and national prosperity, are in a great measure re noved, because though it is still a debt yet a non-interest-bearing debt in the ands of the people as a circulating medium is not in public estimation like a cold-bearing interest non-taxable bonded debt in the hands of Shylocks. 2. It relieves the people at once of five sevenths of their present enormous bur

3. It places capital where it ought

e, in business instead of safes. Is this enormous debt of \$1,697,87 10 payable in currency?—in greenbacks In a lawyer-like way I propose to preent the proof. 1. The act of Congress. 2. Circumstantial testimony. 3. The witnesses. Col. Colyar then read from and com nented upon the various acts authorizing the issuance of the 5-20s and the greenbacks, showing conclusively that the former were redeemable in the latter; that these notes-greenbacks-are and must be taken by the government "in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind

due to the United States, except duties on

He alluded to the fact that, not only

the acts of Congress were explicit on this

subject, but it was so printed upon the

dens in the shape of interest.

back of every greenback. These bonds were taken in 1863 and 864-mostly in 1864. The average price of gold in 1864 was 158. With this difference between gold and greenbacks, the bondholders bought five-twenty bonds, with greenbacks, at par, the interest pay able in gold, at six per cent. This made their greenbacks, when thus invested, yield them 9.481 per cent, per annum. Now, upon the basis of the bondholder's argument, the government was borrowing \$100 at an average rate of 9.48 This is what Grant's administratition per cent., with a promise to pay, if the that it's Pekin, Id., where the young lady

the circumstances; the original holder paid for the bonds in currency. The price

paid shows they were regarded as currency and not as gold bonds. They must have seen the acts of Congress, showing that

they were payable in currency. . Col. Colyar then took up the witnesses an quoted from Gov. Morton, Senator Suc man, Ben. Butler and the feature of the law, old Thad. Stevens, to show that the paraneous construction and subsequent construction until within the past two years established his construc-

NATIONAL BANKS. The bondholders' ring got Congress pass laws breaking down all the banks in the country, and to give them exclusive

tion of the law to be correct.

banking privileges.

The State banks are all taxed out of national bank note system is the most poor and giving to the rich by the Gov-The system is simply iniquitous-the

Government as trustee for the people,

goes into partnership with the banker, furnishes all the capital, takes all the risk and gives the banker all the profits. To prove this I will state the facts of a case that came out in debate in Con gress two years ago. Some gentlemen from New England came to Washington with \$300,000 in greenbacks, on which

they wanted to go to banking. For these \$300,000 the Government furnished them \$300,000 in 5-20 bonds, and \$270,000 is national bank currency, they depositing of course, the bonds with the Government. They now had \$300,000 on de posit, and on which the Government paid them 6 per cent. interest in gold, making \$18,000 in one year.

As soon as they got to work they had their bank made a Government depository, and they directly found that the Government officers kept in their bank abou \$1,000,000 in currency. They took this money and loaned it to the Government for \$1,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, on which the Government paid thom 6 per cent, in gold-\$60,000. Thus, in year, the net profits on an outlay of \$30, 000, besides the value of the charter, and banking privileges on the credit of the Government, was \$78,000. This was done without hazarding a cent and by lending to the Government its own money The credit on which the Nation Banks lo business is furnished by the Government, the amount being \$300,000, 000, and the people annually pay a bon

of \$18,000,000 to furnish a There can be but one explanation about this scheme, and that is to be found i the power of money.

EXACTIONS OF BONDHOLDERS The question I am discussing is one of law and fact, and may be understood by briefly stating that the five-twenty bond are now due-they are payable in greenbacks and it should be done. But few people appreciate the burden which this violation of law imposes or

them. It is difficult to comprehend the debt and realize its magnitude. The mind is slow to grasp it. The whole debt of the Government is about \$2,500,-000,000. The debt bearing interest in bonds, and which is the only debt we are improperly paying interest on (as the tenforty bonds are by the statute payable gold, and not due), is \$1,697,873,140. This last item of debt is the great burden as well as the great wrong.

I said it was difficult to realize its mag-Suppose it was in silver and loaded in wagons to be transported from one bank to another, what do you suppose would be the length of the train when stretches out along the road? Allowing each wagon to haul two thousand pounds, and twenty rods to the wagon, it would make a train of wagons stretching from New York city to New Orleans, and then back to New York, with one hundred miles of

And when driven up to the bank to b unloaded, unloading one wagon each half hour, it would take four years and two months to unload the train. This is the debt the bondholders say the people shall pay them in gold. The money they loaned was currency-not near so good as it now is-the gold inter est already drawn, with accumulated in terest thereon, will over pay their actual outlay, but still they demand the gold for the principal, when the law only gives them currency. Demand the gold cause it can never be paid, and then the mortgage is to them and their children. For all time, the toiling masses must support them-support them simply as a bonded aristocracy, an aristocracy that has neither pedigree nor precedent, an aristocracy without regal associations and without wisdom, except the wisdom of

the Shylock; an aristocracy purely shoddy, and whose only merit is money. The demand for the principal in gold backed by Congressional sanction, wring annually the \$101,000,000 from the people. This immense burden on the people comes with the seasons, and from it no man is free, not even after death, for i

attaches to his coffin. TIME FOR DISCUSSION. I have started into this canvass since other gentlemen, as candidates, have traveled over the State. I want time to travel over the State myself, and to confer with the people in public meetings instead of a few men that I might chance to find at the towns. I have not now time to do so between this and the time fixed. I am in the canvass to discuss great questions before the people, and I shall earnestly appeal to the other gentlemen, who are candidates, to extend the time of the convention to some time in October.

I have been not a little surprised to

have simply to say that I generally speak

out when I am for a thing. When I get to be for a third party, I shall certainly Say 50. now stand in Tennessee is, I don't know my name; but if some body will name

me, and I am not choice about what it shall be, I will be all right. I know exactly where I stand, and I d not intend to be driven from my position, unless more force is brought against ma than I now see. My fight is side by side with the Democratic party of the North, for constitutional liberty and the overthrow of the five-twenty shoddy aristoc-

Last night a party of gentlemen, while discussing the merits of the Franco-Prussian war, became more excited and ani mated than the circumstances required, or dignity. In fact they let their angry pas-sions rise to a pitch altogether too high. The lie and other unmusical words pass and the parties finally came to blows. Quite a lively encounter ensued, and one of the party drew a knife with which he inflicted some severe cuts on the arm of another. Several pretty rough blows were exchanged, but no one was seriously hurt. The parties were arrested, and the affair will be investigated before the Recorder on Monday morning. Bottle your wrath here at home, gentlemen, and do your fighting under the frowning batteries at

THE CITY.

NOW AND THEN.

A Reminiscence of the Maxwell

reproduce from the recorded local events of the Union and American of August the 25th, 1860. Almost ten years, a decade replete with change and big with events, has passed by since then. Few persons on that bright morning of the event recorded below. ever dreamed that they would witness the bloody scenes of the intervening ten years. The paragraph says:

"There iwa very large force, about one hundred hands, at work on the new hotel in course of erection by John Overton,
Esq., on the corner opposite the Union
AND AMERICAN office, and the walls are going up with considerable rapidity. The Church street front already presents quite a handsome appearance. A few weeks more will give the beholder some idea of the appearance this immense structure will present when complete. Thursday after-Church and Cherry streets, was placed in position and contained the following arti-The State banks are all taxed out of existence, and for want? Manifestly, for the benefit of the bondholders alone. This and form of bids; oursent coins, gold and silver, from a five dollar piece to open, barefaced case of taking from the an eighth yard of lace, price \$50 per yard. from R. C. McNairy & Co.; & list of names of the original subscribers of stock in the enterprise; resolutions adopted by the City Council in regard to the building; newspaper articles, etc.; a copy of the Holy Bible; By-laws of Phomix Lodge No. 131, Masons The plate covering the stone containing these articles bears the following inscrip-

This building was designed for a hotel to be MAXWELL HOUSE The cornerstone was last on the 25t of August A. D., 1860, and the 85th year of the Ameri-

Independence,
Isham G. Harris
being Governor of Tennessee.
S. N. Hollingsworth Mayer of the city of Nashville, opulation of Nashville about 35.00 Population of Tennessee, 1,131,500 building is owned and was built by John Overton, Esq.
Architect and Superintendent, Isalah Rogers.
Assistant Architect, William M. Wooldridge.

"It was expected when the hotel was comsenced that it would be completed in time for the opening of the Legislature on the first Monday in October, 1861, and every effort, we understand, will be made to accomplish that object." From the above we learn that it was inscribed on the corner stone of the building that the population of the city then was about 35,000. According to the census re-

turns it is not so much now! We also observe that it was hoped that the building would be completed by the assemblage of the Legislature in October, 1861. No one then knew of the mighty changes, racking a continent, and shaking systems and governments, that were to take place before that October's coming. Lincoln was elected President; the deathshot had rattled against the ramparts of Sumter; Manassas plains had been dyed with the blood of victor and vanquished while the whole land trembled to the tramp of armed soldiers, and war surged all around our borders. The walls of the Maxwell House went up, but that was all. The Legislature of 1861 met, amid the blaze and glitter of battle-target red. Mill Spring was fought, and lost. The Maxwell had been a hospital for the sick, the maimed, the wounded of our armies. Donelson fell. Nashville was evacuated Through all the jarring and fiery elements of war, the walls upon that foundation stone mained, solid and unshaken. Not till after Sherman, with his burning banner had swept down to the sea, and Lee had sheathed his immortal sword at Appomattox, was the Maxwell finished. Now, on coin is \$2,106,939,650. The five-twenty this tranquil August morning, we look with bonds, and which is the only debt we are pride upon its magnificent front, its towering cornices, pilastered walls and fluted laid ten years ago. Already its name and fame have gone abroad in the land, and we sincerely hope that a long career of uninterrupted prosperity may be in store for the noble Maxwell House, and its princely proprietor.

CENTORHOUSE AGAIN.

Present Status of the Casc. Much has been said, both in public and in private circles, during the last year, concerning the proposed new Customhouse at this place. As deep is has been the general concern regarding an improvement, in the all are interested, and as thoroughly as the enterprise has been canvassed, there is a yet. Notwithstanding the repeated as-

severations that the work would be put under contract at an early day and pushed apparent and manifest tardiness in the matter calculated to produce no very sanguine hopes that the edifice is to be fin soon. Some time since, Mr. A. B. Mullet the supervising architect, was here. Soon after, the location for the Customhouse was selected. The deeds of conveyance were drawn, and under official notification the removal of the old buildings that encumbered the grounds was commenced. Thus far, things looked well, and prospects were that the edifice would be speedily put under contract. At that time everything looked favorably to the pushing forward of the work. Short time since the dispatches informed us that the subject of the Nashville customhouse, in connection with other public buildings was brought up for official consideration, and that definite action was postponed as regarded the adoption of a design for the building, in consequence of the smallness of the appropriation made for the purpose. Here the matter rested. The postponement of action in adopting a design, even, on account of the pancity of appropriations, does not augur well for the enterprise, Mr. Willet, who we believe occupies the position of Assistant Super vising Architect, reached the city a few days since, and although he is sanguine that additional appropriations will be made sufficiently large to construct the building according to elaborate designs and capaci ty, there is no evidence that such will be the case. These appropriations cannot be made till the assemblage of the next session of Congress, and probably they may not be made, if made at all, till late in the session. In all the circumstances it is not unreasonable to infer that regular operations will not be commenced on the custom house at this place before next spring or summer, desirable as it is that it should hear from many quarters since I became a candidate, that I was a third party man.

be completed at once.

Horticultural Exhibition. The Horticultural Society had a meeting at their rooms yesterday morning, for the purpose of designating the time for holding third annual exhibition of the society After due consultation it was agreed that the exhibition be held on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of September. The time selected, it occurs to us, is very propitious The fever heat of summer will have passed, and the autumn fruits and prapes, etc., of which there is such a superabundance, will have been ripened and matured for the oceasion. Then, too, it will be before the fall rains will have commenced to be a drawback upon the exhibition. It was also agreed to open books for subscriptions at the Drug Stores of W. D. Kline, J. W. Morton, French Brothers,

there is no doubt but that the exhibition this fall will surpass in interest any that has yet been held by the society. Death of an Odd Fellow

Alonzo B. Gooper, a blacksmith by trade.

and Wain & Walker's for subscriptions to

the Fair. We trust that our citizens will

respond liberally in filling these books, as

and a comparative stranger is the city, died yesterday morning, of flux. During his illness he made known the fact that he was an Odd Fellow, and received all the neces-sary attention from members of the Order. His remains will be forwarded to Toledo Ohio, on Monday evening next, for inter-ment. The members of the different lodges in the city and vicinity are requested to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall on Mon Ir's not speakin' ill of the place to say day, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of escort-